

NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY.

TRIENNIAL REPORT

on the

Working of the Ranchi Indian
Mental Hospital, Kanke, in
Bihar, for the years 1933, 1934
and 1935

By

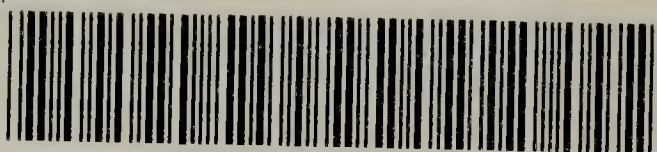
DR. J. N. J. PACHECO, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.D.,

Offg. Superintendent, Ranchi Indian Mental Hospital, Kanke.

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FROM

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL
HOSPITALS, BIHAR.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
BIHAR, LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT.

Dated Patna, the 3rd August 1936.

SUBJECT.—Triennial report on the working of the Ranchi Indian Mental Hospital at Kanke, for the years 1933—1935.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of Government, the Superintendent's report on the working of the Ranchi Indian Mental Hospital at Kanke for the triennium ending 1935 with the usual statistical returns in the prescribed forms.

2. The report is self-explanatory and repetition of facts and figures is unnecessary.

3. Major Dhunjibhoy, I.M.S., and Dr. Pacheco are to be congratulated on the efficient management of the large institution.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. A. S. PHILLIPS, LT.-COL., C.I.E., I.M.S.,

*Offg. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals,
Bihar.*

TRIENNIAL REPORT

ON THE

Working of the Ranchi Indian Mental Hospital, Kanke, in Bihar, for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

— — —

1. *Administration*.—Major J. E. Dhunjibhoy, I.M.S., was in charge from 1st January 1933 to 15th March 1933 and from 27th March 1933 to 23rd March 1935, when he proceeded on leave *ex-India* for ten months and eight days. Dr. S. C. Basu, B.Sc., M.B., First Assistant Superintendent, was in charge from 16th March 1933 to 26th March 1933, and I held charge of the hospital from 24th March 1935 to 31st December 1935.

2. *Provinces served*.—As in previous years, patients were received from the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa only.

3. *Accommodation*.—The sanctioned accommodation is for 1,014 males and 272 females. The 50 additional emergency beds for male patients, that was sanctioned by Government in 1929, were in constant demand throughout the triennium. In order to relieve the congestion of criminal insanes in the several prisons in the provinces, it is possible without prejudice to the health of the inmates to further augment the accommodation by an additional 44 beds.

Applications from Magistrates and Prisons authorities for the admission of patients have often to be refused till such time as a vacancy occurs. I am of opinion that by increasing the accommodation by 44 beds for the present, the delay and inconvenience attending admissions can be overcome to some extent. If a new Amusement Hall is built 37 more beds can be found, although the possibility of such a hall will be unlikely in the immediate future for financial reasons.

4. *Patients.*—The number of patients resident in the hospital on the 1st January 1935 and the two previous years is shown below :—

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1935	1,044	239	1,283
1934	1,049	234	1,283
1933	1,041	239	1,280

5. *The maximum number resident in hospital on (any) one night during 1935, as compared with the two previous years, was as follows :—*

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1935	1,055	251	1,306
1934	1,053	242	1,295
1933	1,059	239	1,298

6. *Total admission.*—The following table shows the admissions during the triennium under report :—

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1935	110	35	145
1934	89	37	126
1933	116	28	144

All the new admissions were certified cases and admitted under a Reception Order either from Prisons or the Mental Observation Ward, Bhowanipur or from their homes, with the exception of two females (one in 1934, one in 1935) who were admitted under section 4 of the Indian Lunacy Act as voluntary boarders. It is regretted that owing to want of accommodation in the male section no cases applying for voluntary admission or those who were not dangerous or unmanageable could be admitted.

Another noticeable feature is that the public do not yet realise the importance of early treatment in the psychoses in modern mental hospitals, but delay seeking admission till the disease is so far advanced—after a disappointing trial of Ayurvedic or Kabiraj nostrums—that management at home is impossible and certification imperative. One patient was admitted in 1935, after being treated at home for 20 years. Another had admission postponed till he was brought in 1935 in a moribund state. He died soon after admission.

7. *The total population*, as per statement I, of the hospital during 1935 and that of the two previous years was as follows :—

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1935 ...	1,154	274	1,428
1934 ...	1,138	271	1,409
1933 ...	1,157	267	1,424

8. *The daily average strength* of patients during 1935, compared with the two previous years, was as under :—

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1935 ...	1047·38	241·14	1288·52
1934 ...	1048·51	238·36	1286·87
1933 ...	1047·12	240·44	1287·56

9. *The ratio per cent* of cases cured to the daily average strength during the year 1935, and that of the two previous years is shown below :—

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1935 ...	5·25	4·15	5·04
1934 ...	5·34	7·56	5·75
1933 ...	5·63	7·90	6·06

10. *The ratio per cent of cases cured* to the total admissions for the year 1935, and that of the two previous years is as follows :—

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1935 ...	19·80	11·43	17·81
1934 ...	30·34	27·03	29·36
1933 ...	26·72	35·71	27·78

11. *Death Rate.*—The percentage of deaths to the daily average strength during the triennium under report is as under :—

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1935 ...	3·25	4·56	3·49
1934 ...	2·29	2·94	2·41
1933 ...	2·20	2·08	2·17

12. *The chief causes of deaths* during the triennium under report are as follows :—

1. Pneumonia.
2. T. B. of Lungs.
3. Heart Failure.

4. Ankylostomiasis.
5. Gangrene of Lungs.
6. General Debility and Senility.
7. Diseases of the circulatory system.
8. Dysentery.
9. Diseases of the urinary system.

13. Duration of hospital life of those who died during the year and the two previous years is shown in the following table:—

Period.	1935.			1934.			1933.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 6 months ...	3	2	5	3	...	3	3	...	3
Over 6 months and under 1 year.	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Over 1 year and under 2 years.	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1
Over 2 years and under 3 years.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 3 years and under 5 years.	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	2	2
Over 5 years and under 7 years.	1	2	3	1	...	1	2	...	2
Over 7 years and under 10 years.	7	1	8	3	1	4	...	1	1
Over 10 years and under 15 years.	9	3	12	3	1	4	5	...	5
Over 15 years and under 20 years.	4	...	4	6	...	6	3	...	3
Over 20 years and under 25 years.	2	...	2	1	1	2	4	1	5
Over 25 years and under 30 years.	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	...	1
Over 30 years and under 35 years.	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1
Over 35 years and under 45 years.	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	2
Over 45 years ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Total ...	34	11	45	24	7	31	23	5	28

14. The ages of the patients died are shown below :—

Age.	1935.			1934.			1933.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20 years of age	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Between 20 and 40 years.	10	3	13	7	1	8	4	3	7
Between 40 and 60 years	17	3	20	11	3	14	13	1	14
60 years and upwards	6	5	11	5	3	8	6	1	7
Total ...	34	11	45	24	7	31	23	5	28

15. *Health of patients.*—The general physical health of patients has been good throughout the triennium under report. During the hot weather of 1935 some cases of diarrhoea and dysentery occurred. In spite of all precautions taken the increase of flies at this season prevailed and this is possibly a factor. Another probable source of infection is from the garden where patients irrigate the sullage water from one of the septic tank outflows. However, to minimise this danger, precautions were taken to make all those working in the garden wash their hands and feet in a solution of phenyle at the conclusion of work, and this is now a routine measure. At this time there was a severe epidemic of cholera in the village of Sukurhutu behind the hospital. All proper precautions were taken and I am glad to report that no case of cholera occurred in the hospital.

16. *Sickness.*—The daily average number of sick treated for physical ailments during 1935 and the preceding two years is as under :—

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1935 ...	56.92	11.40	68.32
1934 ...	54.30	10.80	65.10
1933 ...	59.93	8.10	68.03

The following table shows the classification of the main physical disorders, treated in the Infirmary during the triennium under report :—

Name of diseases.	1935.			1934.			1933.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dysentery ...	31	5	36	22	4	26	13	...	13
Leprosy ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	6	...	6
Malaria ...	142	40	182	119	21	140	133	8	141
Influenza ...	112	24	136	...	4	4	7	31	38
Pneumonia ...	10	3	13	2	...	2	4	...	4
Tuberculosis of Lungs...	6	2	8	12	1	13	10	1	11
Animal Parasites-- Ankylostomiasis ...	29	...	29	65	25	90	39	2	41
Round worms ...	16	2	18	21	2	23	8	1	9
New growth-- Non-Malignant ...	1	..	1	...	1	1	2	...	2
Malignant ...	1	..	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
All other general diseases	67	11	78	63	3	66	47	4	51
Diseases of the eye ...	6	...	6	6	...	6	16	5	21
Diseases of the Respira- tory system.	5	1	6	...	...	...	45	7	52
Diseases of the stomach	1	...	1	2	...	2	13	3	16
Diseases of the intestines	5	...	5	32	7	39	9	1	10
All other diseases of the liver.	1	4	5	3	...	3	4	...	4
All other diseases of the digestive system.	157	10	167	165	13	178	47	9	56
Acute or chronic Neph- ritis.	...	...	...	52	5	57	8	...	8
Diseases of the Areolar Tissue.	46	1	47	31	1	32	56	9	65
Inflammation, Ulcerative	56	3	59	28	...	28	48	4	52
Other diseases of the skin	20	1	21	95	10	105	38	...	38
Injury, general or local	69	4	73	...	1	1	70	22	92

The following table shows the number of patients treated at the outdoor department for minor ailments such as headaches, cold, constipation, etc., during the year 1935 and the two previous years :—

1935.	1934.	1933.
5,483	9,725	10,895

17 *Cases under observation.*—The total number of patients held under remand for brief periods of observation was 2 (1 male and 1 female) against 7 (3 males and 4 females) in 1934 and 6 (4 males and 2 females) in 1933.

Of the two cases, one female who remained on 1st January 1935 from the previous year was certified and admitted during the year 1935 and one male patient remained under observation up to the 31st December 1935.

18. *Criminal patients.*—The daily average strength of criminal patients for the year and that of the two previous ones is shown below :—

Year.		Male.	Female.	Total.
1935	...	438.83	42.51	481.34
1934	...	433.02	36.79	469.81
1933	...	435.83	33.71	469.54

The following table shows the number of criminal patients admitted during the triennium under report and a classification of the crimes committed by them :—

Crimes committed.	1935.			1934.			1933.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Murder ...	15	5	20	6	3	9	20	2	22
Culpable Homicide ...	4	1	5	2	1	3	7	...	7
Hurt and Grievous Hurt	14	1	15	5	...	5	7	...	7
Attempt at suicide ...	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	...	1
Dacoity with murder ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1
Petty offences ...	13	2	15	11	3	14	7	...	7
Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Disobeying orders of Government.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waging war against the King.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	50	10	60	27	9	36	43	2	45

This class of patients is treated without difference from the others and enjoy the same liberty and other amenities of hospital life as non-criminal psychotics. Every attempt is made to teach them some handicraft. Curiously enough some of the best behaved and most industrious patients in hospital belong to this category.

19. *Statement no. III* shows the religion, sex and residence of the patients admitted during the three years under report.

20. *Statement no. IV* shows the ages of patients admitted during the year and the two previous years. Since adolescence and the early adult stage are critical periods of life at which the Biogenic psychoses, which incidentally are responsible for the largest number of admissions into hospital, make their appearance; it is not surprising that persons between the 2nd and 4th decade are in the majority of those admitted.

On the other hand mental deficiency and amentia, which is usually present from birth or an early age, accounts for a surprisingly small number of admissions, although the incidence in the general community would appear to be fairly high.

Idiots, imbeciles, and feeble-minded persons being comparatively harmless are mostly left to their own resources to roam untreated and uncared for in the general community and to swell the ranks of beggars, vagrants and recidivists.

In the absence of a Mental Deficiency Act for India, the Indian Lunacy Act is resorted to, to certify defectives of all grades and ages for admission into a mental hospital as insanes. That some measure of reform in this matter is called for is all too obvious.

21. *Statement no. V* shows the type of psychoses of those admitted during the year 1935. The clinical conditions treated were :—

Manic Depressive Psychoses.

Dementia Præcox.

Paranoia.

Epilepsy and Epileptic psychoses.

Mental Deficiency (Amentia).

General Paralysis of the Insane.

Senile or Secondary Dementia.

Toxic Insanity.

Confusional Insanity.

Recurrent Mania.

Psychoneurosis.

22. *Statement no. VI* shows the probable causes of insanity in those admitted during the year.

23. *Paying patients.*—In 1935, 96 paying patients (72 males and 24 females) were treated, while in 1934 there were 85 (63 males and 22 females) and in 1933, 91 (62 males and 29 females).

Improved accommodation was provided for the 1st class paying patients by removing them from the same dormitory occupied by those paying less and giving them each a well furnished single room in the Infirmary Block.

The provision of special accommodation for paying patients is one of the schemes that is still pending.

24. *Suicide.*—There was only one case of suicide in 1934 as stated in that year's Annual Report.

I am glad to report that no other case of suicide occurred during the years 1933 and 1935. The fact that there are many potential suicidal patients who were prevented from converting their intentions into overt action, in spite of the many opportunities that present themselves speaks much for the discipline and vigilance of the attendant staff.

25. *Absconding.*—One male criminal patient, a Kabuli, absconded from the Refractory Ward on the night of the 24th November, 1935 and is still at large. All attempts to recapture him failed. A full enquiry was held and those of the attendant staff who were found guilty of neglect of duty were properly punished. There were no other cases of escape during the years 1933 and 1934, although a considerable amount of freedom was enjoyed by the patients.

26. *Accidents and Injuries.*—In 1933 a dependable epileptic patient caused serious injury on the head of another patient but with adequate care and treatment the patient made a speedy recovery. In 1934, another dependable patient suddenly got excited and inflicted a few minor injuries on one of the sub-assistant surgeons and some serious injuries on the 2nd Assistant Superintendent. Both these officers recovered shortly under proper care and treatment.

In 1935 three elderly patients sustained a fracture of the leg as the result of accidental falls. In the case of one, a female suffering from a psychosis of the M. D. type of long standing, it resulted in a marked improvement in her mental condition. A male patient, whose general behaviour was exemplary, one day suddenly inflicted several wounds on his legs while working in the kitchen.

With the exception of the above, there were no serious accidents among patients.

27. *Autopsy*.—Post-mortem examination was held on 70 cases during the triennium and specimens of pathological interest were preserved in the laboratory.

28. *Conservancy and Sanitation*.—Throughout the triennium under report the sanitary condition of the hospital and grounds as well as that of the lines of the staff were constantly supervised by a special conservancy staff and kept satisfactory. During the hot season, the fly nuisance which is greatest then, was kept down as much as possible by attacking all breeding grounds. The outfalls from the septic tanks, especially that which flows through the vegetable garden, were constantly treated with a solution of phenyle and kerosene oil. Although every attempt was made to control the increase of mosquitoes during the rainy season, the results were not appreciable.

29. *Treatment of mental conditions*.—As a large majority of the patients are in an advanced state of chronic mental disorder and have been resident over a number of years but who have not progressed in spite of all attention bestowed from every aspect of therapy, physical, psychological and sociological, for most of them institutional treatment as a routine is mainly custodial and occupational.

The chronicity of some mental disorders is inevitable in spite of the many forward strides of modern mental science, and it is not surprising therefore that a fair majority of patients in most mental institutions are in a state of advanced dementia. An important factor is that, too frequently admission is delayed by friends or relatives of the patient as long as possible till management of him (or her) at home becomes intolerable or impossible. By then the patient is already in an advanced state of the disease and the chances of recovery remote. Even among the educated classes it is regrettable to note that the value of early treatment in mental hospitals is not fully recognised.

However, every patient is on admission subjected to a thorough systematic examination physically and psychologically. After a period of observation in the Infirmary during which he (or she) is daily interviewed, his (or her) case is treated according to the diagnosis arrived at. The various forms of therapy adopted is summarized below.

(a) *Sulfosin injections*.—During the triennium 243 patients were treated and the results were :—

Year.		Recovered.	Improved.	Stationary or not improved.
1935	..	.. 3	50	35
1934	..	.. 16	35	29
1933	..	.. 18	38	19

A wide selection of cases was taken and it was found most beneficial in cases of acute excitement. In several such cases early restoration to normal speech and behaviour was almost dramatic.

(b) *Sulfosin Therapy in skin diseases*.—Forty-two cases (16 in 1933, 21 in 1934 and 5 in 1935) of skin affections were treated and all responded readily to this form of treatment.

(c) *Rawolfia Serpentina*.—A supply of an alcoholic extract of this drug (Hindi—Chota Chand) was received from the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, who requested us to try this medicine as it is renowned as a specific for insanity. The drug was given both orally and by injections and it is found that as a hypnotic it is very efficacious specially in allaying restlessness of excited patients.

Twenty-six male patients and 14 female patients were tried. Cases of acute excitement, either of Mania or Katatonia, were selected and the results are as follows :—

				Male.	Female.
Cured	..	..	..	6	1
Improved	..	..	..	1	4
Unimproved	..	..	..	19	9
Total				26	14

(d) *Hydrotherapy*.—During the triennium 829 (1933—308, 1934—299 and 1935—222) were treated. This mode of therapy has been especially beneficial in cases of maniacal excitement, to overcome mental and physical restlessness.

(e) *Dentistry*.—The care of the teeth of patients has received greater attention since the appointment of a visiting dentist to this hospital from the beginning of 1935. The dentist visits the hospital three times weekly and during the year 1935 treated 1,095 (812 males and 283 females) patients both paying and non-paying.

(f) *Treatment of neurosyphilis*.—As a routine measure the blood and cerebro-spinal fluid of all patients on admission is sent to the Bacteriologist, Patna Medical College, for the Wassermann reaction. The following table shows the number of specimens of blood and specimens of Cerebrospinal fluid examined during the triennium under report. The results were :—

			Negative.			Positive.		
			1935.	1934.	1933.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Blood	..	..	46	27	51	155	198	176
C.-S. F.	..	..	12	7	9	41	32	21

The Wasserman reaction of the cerebrospinal fluid is, I consider, of greater importance in the diagnosis of neurosyphilitic conditions, especially general paralysis of the insane.

The general belief in medical circles, that general paralysis of the insane is a comparatively rare disease in Indians, still holds, with the result that the diagnosis of general paralysis of the insane is often overlooked. This disease is, I am of opinion, by no means rare, and if the cerebro-spinal fluid is examined as a routine measure, the more frequent will a proper diagnosis of general paralysis of the insane be evident. The treatment of neurosyphilitic states by the usual methods adopted universally, i.e., injections of arsenical preparations and a course of malarial therapy, has been shown by reasearh workers in Europe recently

to be somewhat disappointing and uncertain. During 1935 however another mode of direct attack, known as the Swift-Ellis method was carried out in cases of general paralysis. It consists in the injection of the patient's own serum which has been salvarsanized, into the spinal canal, so that the drug reaches the brain and its tissues directly. The results obtained were more favourable. In this form of therapy, malaria need not be used and its attendant risks thus avoided.

(g) *Endocrine Therapy*.—Various endocrine preparations were tried in selected cases but the results were disappointing. Evidence however is at hand that cases of schizophrenia whose basis is endocrine dyscrasia can be effectively improved by a course of gonadal hormones plus aphrodisiacs.

(h) *Radium Therapy*.—Following the lead of continental workers in the use of Radium with success in psychiatry, an attempt was made to test the efficacy of Radium in the treatment of the psychoses, by giving injections of Radio Active Water in certain cases.

In 1935, I purchased at my own cost a Radium emanation apparatus and tested it on several cases. The supply of Radio Active Water is unlimited as the efficacy of the Radium element is constant and continuous. The experiment is still in course of trial and no definite deductions can be drawn but so far it is gratifying to note that two cases of acute mania have shown considerable improvement with this element alone. Another case of ringworm that had been chronic and resisted every other form of treatment, markedly improved after a few injections. The results in cases of epilepsy however were disappointing.

(i) *Occupational Therapy*.—This department was enlarged during the year by the conversion of a large store room into a work shed. As the number of patients who are taking to industrial handicrafts and occupations increases, the need for more room is felt.

A high standard of efficiency was maintained in all sections and many indolent and truant patients were revived to activity. The following are some of the occupations prescribed to patients who are selected for them according to their aptitudes or interests:—

Weaving, carpentry, smithy, cane and basket work, painting, tailoring, rug-making, knitting, embroidery and lace work, mattress and pillow making, gardening, etc.

A number of others are occupied in the several kitchens of both sections and each ward has a batch who help in general ward work.

The need for a trained occupational instructress for the female section is keenly felt as without a qualified and enthusiastic worker it is very difficult to train patients or stimulate their interests from lethargy and indolence to useful and helpful occupation with a view to rehabilitation. It is hoped that next year this need will be met.

At local industrial exhibitions held in 1934 and 1935 in which some of our products from the occupation department as well as the garden were shown, 9 first prizes and a silver medal were secured.

(j) *Habit formation*.—Psychotics in general have, as a result of their mental disruption and loss of instincts, a tendency to abnormal modes of behaviour, which is expressed variously as destructiveness, viciousness, filthiness, nudism, grotesqueness, etc., and if not corrected from the start rapidly progress. Steps were taken to eradicate, as far as possible, such traits by constant correction and greater personal contact and attention on the part of the attendant staff. As a result, the general behaviour and habits of patients improved considerably. To quote one case in point, a patient, who used to destroy a blanket nightly to fashion a head-dress therewith, finally stopped his destructiveness when supplied with a Turkey cap.

(k) *Gardening and Poultry*.—The aspect of this work should be considered not in terms of mere manual labour and production, but as an essential part of Occupational Therapy, the prime object being the physical and mental uplift of the patient. Even though a large number of the patients are agriculturists to whom this work is suited, those who are not, are also sent, and it has been found that out-door work is useful even in allaying mild states of excitement. On an average about 250 patients work daily in the main vegetable garden which is about 100 acres in area. The following table shows the total value of the produce in the year 1935 and also the two years preceding :—

Details.	1935.			1934.			1933.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Supply of variety of good vegetables, fruits, spices, paddy, etc., to the hospital.	30,580	9	9	22,636	14	0	22,884	3	9
Supply of fodder for hospital cattle.	274	4	0	287	11	0	236	0	0
Sale of surplus vegetable, etc., to the public.	1,410	3	9	1,581	9	0	1,255	10	9

During 1935, 20 acres more were brought under cultivation for growing paddy of which 89 maunds were produced.

The flower beds and hedges of both sections within the hospital were tended entirely by patients and thereby a sum of Rs 200 that had been sanctioned for the cutting of hedges was entirely saved as this work was done by patients alone and quite efficiently too.

Several patients were also engaged in tending a small poultry yard that was stocked with fowls and ducks. A large poultry shed was also erected by the patients. During the year 1935, 2,942 eggs were supplied to the hospital and 170 chicken were hatched.

At the height of the hot season when the large tanks began to dry, the stock of fish had to be removed and 3 maunds 36 seers of fish were supplied to the hospital.

30. *Finance*—(a) *Receipts*.—The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 26,173-0-8 during 1935, Rs. 23,727-14-3 during 1934 and Rs. 24,011-10-6 in 1933. The following table shows the sources of income, maintenance charges of paying patients, sale of vegetable and manufactured articles and car hire :—

Heads.	1935.			1934.			1933.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts from paying patients.	24,164	4	2	21,156	4	0	22,078	8	0
Miscellaneous ..	2,008	12	6	2,571	10	3	1,933	2	6

(b) *Expenditure*.—The total expenditure, exclusive of the receipts totalled above, amounted to Rs. 4,69,192-8-0 in 1935, Rs. 4,70,895-8-10 in 1934 and Rs. 4,83,573-1-8 in 1933.

Annual average cost per patient.

Year.	Annual cost per head including Public Works Department charges.			Annual cost per head excluding Public Works Department charges.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1935	364	2	0	330	5	8
1934	365	14	9	330	7	3
1933 .. .	375	9	2	339	1	7

31. *Games and amusement.*—Under the supervision of a games master, who is also the Assistant Weaving Instructor, this department showed much progress. The attendance of patients at daily out-door games increased and more new games were provided. The two amusement halls were also fully attended each evening for music, indoor games, cinémas or theatricals, and the hospital band was in attendance daily.

The present ward which is used in the female section Infirmary as an amusement hall is wholly inadequate for the female patients, who crowd into it in the evening. It might be expanded by the inclusion of the next ward to make one large hall.

The proposal for constructing a new amusement hall for the male patients at a cost of about Rs. 35,000 has recently been under the consideration of Government but the project has to be postponed as the Government of Bengal who are to share three-quarters of its cost, are unable in their present state of finances to provide funds in the next year's budget.

Several hockey and football matches were played during the triennium in local tournaments in which our side acquitted itself very favourably. Cricket was also introduced for the first time in 1935 and now we have a fairly efficient team. Three matches were played of which one was lost, one draw and one a win.

Cinemas were held regularly throughout the triennium under report for the patients who take a great interest in and look forward to this diversion.

During the triennium several theatrical entertainments, magical performances, physical feats, comic sketches, etc., were given by visiting companies. The patients themselves staged eight dramatic performances with a high standard of histrionic ability.

I am grateful to the final-year students of the Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna, who whilst on a course of training here, usually give a fine theatrical performance every year which is highly appreciated by all.

32. *Drives.*—Both male and female patients are taken out for drives to Ranchi on alternate days, and those who can do their own shopping in the town, are allowed to do so.

33. *Special entertainments.*—On the occasion of important religious festivals, such as Bakr-id, Durga Puja, Holy and X-mas, etc., patients were provided with special diet and sweets.

During the X-mas holidays a long performance of entertainments was provided and on New Year's Day the annual sports were held. On these occasions the entire staff assisted in entertaining the patients and I am grateful for their co-operation in making these functions a success.

34. *Staff*.—In 1935 the Government of Bengal deputed one assistant surgeon and two sub-assistant surgeons for duty at this hospital to undergo training in Psychiatry for a period of two years.

Bi-weekly conferences of the medical staff were held at which I lectured on Psychiatry and Psychology. To co-ordinate the administration of the hospital, weekly conferences of the heads of all departments were held. The First Assistant Superintendent and the Matron delivered a course of lectures on First-Aid and General Nursing to the attendant staff of the Infirmaries of the male and female sections respectively.

The nursing of sick in the male Infirmary could, I feel, be improved if qualified female nurses could be employed to supervise the orderlies. The employment of at least three additional female nurses is essential and would be a great boon.

35. *Religious service*.—Throughout the year each of the main religious communities had weekly services or instructions imparted to them, and patients of each denomination were always keen on and regular in attendance. I am grateful to each of the spiritual leaders who gave their services so zealously.

During the Durga Puja festival batches of Hindu patients were allowed outside to attend the local celebrations.

36. *Jubilee celebration*.—On the occasion of Their Majesties' Jubilee the hospital buildings and lines were beflagged and decorated and were well illuminated at night. The patients were also given a special diet and batches were taken to see the illuminations in the town.

37. *Committee of visitors*.—The members of the Committee of Visitors, both male and female, held 12 meetings each, during the year 1935. I take this opportunity to express my thanks to them for their keen interest in the welfare of the patients throughout the triennium under report. Numerous patients were also visited by their friends and relatives and for their convenience a room was specially set apart and furnished in both male and female sections where they can now meet in quiet and privacy.

The hospital was visited by the following officials and other distinguished persons during the year 1935:—

1. The Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh, Kt.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Sinha.
3. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa.
4. The Inspector-General of Prisons, Bihar and Orissa.
5. The Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.
6. The Raja of Kharsawan.

38. *Donations* —A sum of Rs. 1,155 was paid into the Donation boxes of both sections during the year 1935 for the comforts for patients by many kind and generous persons who visited the institution.

A sum of Rs. 208 was contributed by friends and relatives of patients and other well wishers of the hospital at X'mas time in 1935 and this amount was expended for their amusements, presents, and sports at this season. I am greatly indebted to all who contributed so liberally and readily.

I wish to express my thanks to the publishers of the following papers and magazines which were supplied gratis to our patients throughout the triennium under review :—

The Statesman	} Daily.
Amrita Bazar Patrika	..	..
Biswamitra	..	..
The Searchlight	} Tri-weekly.
Patna Times	..	..
Basumati	} Weekly.
Illustrated Times of India	..	..
Illustrated India	..	..
Bharatbarsha	} Monthly.
Prabasi	..	..

39. *Lectures*.—The final-year medical students of the Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna, attended in two batches as in previous years for a course of instruction in Mental Science. Twenty-four lectures were given by me at each session.

Lectures were also given by me to the medical staff in 1935 at our bi-weekly meetings. The post-graduate students of the Department of Psychology and Philosophy of the University of Dacca visited the hospital, during the Puja holidays as in the previous years and on this occasion I delivered a lecture to them.

The Medical students of the University of Calcutta have a course of training at the Bhowanipur Mental Observation Ward, to which the hospital has to send a batch of about 12 patients with the classifical signs and symptoms of various Psychoses for demonstration purposes each year. To my mind this system does not appear to be to the best interest of the students concerned, and I think the practice followed by the University of Patna might well be followed.

During the year 1935 I published a book entitled "Modern Methods in Psychiatry" for the use of medical students and practitioners in India.

In the years 1933 and 1934 Major Dhunjibhoy, I.M.S., was invited to read the following papers with demonstration of cases at the Indian Science Congress which met in Patna and Calcutta respectively :—

1. Conquest of Senility by Steinach and Voronoff methods in selected cases (in 1933).
2. An experimental study of Steinach Rejuvenation operation of patients for a period of three years (in 1934).

During 1935, Major J. E. Dhunjibhoy, I.M.S., was deputed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to represent India at the meeting of the General Council of the International Relief Union at Geneva on the 2nd December, 1935.

J. N. J. PACHECO,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.D.,
Offg. Superintendent,
Indian Mental Hospital,
Kanke (Ranchi).

STATEMENT

Showing the admissions, discharges, etc., of patients in the Ranchi Indian

1			2			3			4			5		
Years.			Remained on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total population.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1935	...	...	1,044	239	1,283	107	34	141	3	1	4	1,154	274	1,428
1934	...	...	1,049	234	1,283	82	31	113	7	6	13	1,138	271	1,409
1933	...	...	1,041	239	1,280	103	21	124	13	7	20	1,157	267	1,424

1			7			8			9			10		
Year.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily average strength.			Daily average sick		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1935	...	...	34	11	45	1,053	249	1,302	1047.38	241.14	1288.53	56.92	11.40	68.32
1934	...	...	24	7	31	1,044	239	1,283	1048.51	238.36	1286.87	54.30	10.80	65.10
1933	...	...	23	5	28	1,049	234	1,283	1047.12	240.44	1287.56	59.93	8.10	68.03

* Escaped but not

NOTE.—Observation cases are

The capacity of the Ranchi Indian Mental Hospital is at 50 superficial feet per patient,

The maximum number of lunatics confined on any one night was

No. I.

Mental Hospital, Kanke, during the year 1935, and the two previous year.

6														
Discharged.														
A			B						C			D		
Cured.			Transferred to friends.						Otherwise.			Total.		
			Improved.			Not improved.								
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
55	10	65	9	3	12	2	1	3	1*	...	1	67	14	81
56	18	74	12	6	18	2	1	3	...	...	...	70	25	95
59	19	78	22	9	31	4	...	4	...	...	...	85	28	113

11												
Percentage to--												
Daily average strength.						Admissions.						
A			B			C			D			
Cured.			Died.			Cured.			Died.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
5.25	4.15	5.04	3.25	4.56	3.49	19.80	11.43	17.81	1.80	5.71	2.73	
5.34	7.56	5.75	2.29	2.94	2.41	30.34	27.03	29.36	3.48	...	2.38	
5.63	7.90	6.66	2.20	2.08	2.17	26.72	35.71	27.78	2.59	...	2.08	

yet recaptured.

excluded from this statement.

1,014 for males, 272 for females = Total 1,286.

1,055 males, 251 females = Total 1,306.

STATEMENT II.

Showing cases admitted for observation in the Ranchi Indian Mental Hospital, Kanke, during the year 1935, and the two previous years.

Name of Hospital.	Year.	Remaining on 1st January 1935.			Admitted during 1935.			Re-admitted.			Certified and admitted into the Hospital.			Certified and released under section 14 of Act IV of 1912.			Released as uncertified.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1935.			Remarks.
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Indian Mental Hospital, Kanke (Ranchi).	1935	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
	1934	...	...	...	2	4	6	1	...	1	1	3	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
	1933	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	...	1	2	2	4	...	...	2*	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 2 male patients were certified to 'be non-violent insanes but were not admitted for want of accommodation and were discharged by committing Magistrates.

STATEMENT III.

Return of criminal patients in the Ranchi Indian Mental Hospital, Kanke, during the year 1935, and the two previous years.

1 Years.	2 Remaining on 1st January.			3 Admitted.			4 Re-admitted.			5 Total.			6 Discharged, trans- ferred, etc.			7 Died.			8 Remaining on 31st December.			9 Daily average strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1935	433	43	476	48	10	58	2	...	2	483	53	536	22	1	(a) 23	11	1	12	450	51	501	438'83	43'51	481'34
1934	436	38	474	24	8	32	3	1	4	463	47	510	26	3	(b) 29	4	1	5	433	43	476	433'03	36'79	469'81
1933	433	39	472	41	2	43	2	...	2	476	41	517	29	3	(c) 32	11	...	11	436	98	474	435'63	33'71	469'54

(a) Of which 11 male patients were transferred to the non-criminal class, and 1 male patient escaped and is still at large.

(b) Do. 10 ditto.

(c) Do. 14 male and 1 female patients were transferred to the non-criminal class.

STATEMENT IV.

Return showing the religion, sex and residence of patients admitted into the Ranchi Indian Mental Hospital, Kanke, during the year 1935, and the two previous years.

1	2	3	4	5	6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
District.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.			Other castes.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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Dacca	2	...	3	6	6</
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STATEMENT IV—concl'd.

		...		3		4		5		6		
District.	Hindus.		Muhammadians.		Christians.		Other castes,		Total.			
					Europeans and Eurasians.		Indians.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ranchi
Sambalpur
Santal Parganas
Saran
Seraikela State
Shahabad
Singhbhum
Sultanpur
Tippera
Unknown
24-Parganas
Total, 1935
Total, 1934
Total, 1933

STATEMENT V.

Return showing the Ages of Patients admitted into the Ranchi Indian Mental Hospital, Kanke, during the year 1935,
 : and the two previous years.

1	2	3	4	5	6										
Year.	Under 20.		20 to 40.		40 to 60.		Upwards of 60.		Total.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
	1935	...	7	14	79	18	97	21	10	31	3	...	3	110	35	145
1934	...	9	15	67	24	91	12	7	19	1	...	1	89	37	126
1933	...	8	9	84	14	98	23	13	36	1	...	1	116	28	144

STATE

Showing the form of mental disorder in the admissions, discharges,

Diseases.	Remaining on 31st December of the preceding year.			Admissions during the year.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Mental Deficiency	34	12	46	1	1	2	35	13	48
2. Maniac Depressive Insanity ...	82	23	105	40	10	50	122	33	155
3. Mania	102	54	156	1	5	6	103	59	162
4. Melancholia	132	21	153	4	3	7	136	24	160
5. Schizophrenia, including Dementia Præcox.	189	54	243	32	10	42	221	64	285
6. Secondary Dementia	82	21	103	1	...	1	83	21	104
7. Paranoia and Paranoid States ...	81	9	90	7	1	8	88	10	98
8. Epilepsy and Epileptic Insanity ...	52	3	55	11	4	15	63	7	70
9. Toxic Psychosis—									
(a) Acute Confusional Insanity ...	22	12	34	1	...	1	23	12	35
(b) Alcoholic Psychosis	21	5	26	...	...	...	21	5	26
(c) Cannabis Indicae Psychosis ...	107	...	107	...	...	...	107	...	107
(d) Of Endocrine Origin ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) In relation to childbearing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) In relation to other constitutional diseases.	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
10. Organic Psychosis—									
(a) General	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
(b) Cerebral Syphilis	2	1	3	6	...	6	8	1	9
(c) Arteriopathic and Senile Psychosis	7	5	12	2	1	3	9	6	15
(d) Encephalitis ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
(e) Other cerebral Lesions	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
11. Neurosis and Psycho-Neurosis ...	25	1	26	1	...	1	26	1	27
12. No appreciable disease	98	14	112	2	...	2	100	14	114
13. Not yet diagnosed—(discharged before certification.)	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	3	4
Total	1,044	239	1,283	110	35	145	1,154	274	1,428

NOTE.—Observation cases are excluded

MENT VI.

recoveries and deaths during the year ending 31st December 1935.

Discharges.						Deaths.			Remaining on the 31st December.			Remarks.
Recoveries.			Otherwise									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	32	13	45	
22	4	26	1	1	2	6	3	9	93	25	118	
4	2	6	1	...	1	3	3	6	95	54	149	
3	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	3	132	22	154	
8	3	11	6	...	6	5	1	6	202	60	262	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	75	20	95	
...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	85	10	95	
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	62	6	68	
2	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	19	11	30	
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	19	5	24	
3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	103	...	103	
...	
...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
3	...	3	1	...	1	3	...	3	1	1	2	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	5	13	
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	14	108	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	
55	10	65	12	4	16	34	11	45	1,053	249	1,302	

from this statement,

STATEMENT VII

Showing the probable causes of insanity in the patients admitted during the year ending 31st December 1935.

Etiological factors and associated conditions.	Predisposing causes.			Exciting causes.			Total.			Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10 (a)
MENTAL STRESS—										
Moral	2	...	2	2	...	2	
Business worry	10	...	10	10	...	10	
Domestic worry	34	15	49	34	15	49	
Stress of military service	
TOXINS—										
Canabis Indica	2	4	...	4	6	...	6	
Alcohol	5	6	...	6	11	...	11	
Other Toxin	2	...	2	2	...	2	
Physical	
Opium	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Bodily illness	2	2	5	7	4	5	9	
Pregnancy	
Childbirth	4	4	...	4	4	
Climacteric	
Epilepsy	5	6	1	7	11	6	17	
Head injuries	
INFECTIONS—										
Encephalitis Lethargica	
Influenza	
Syphilis	19	1	...	1	20	4	24	
Other infections	
Old age	
Hereditary Predisposition	25	...	...	...	25	7	32	
Previous attacks	20	...	...	...	20	7	27	
Unascertained	35	44	11	55	79	25	104	

NOTE—

	M.	F.	T.	
In	24	5	29	cases were sane.
"	9	9	18	" no cause could be ascertained.
"	21	5	26	" there were exciting causes but no predisposing causes.
"	40	15	55	" there were predisposing causes but no exciting causes.
"	14	1	15	" there were both predisposing and exciting causes.
	110	35	145	" were admitted during the year 1935.

STATEMENT VIII.

STATEMENT

Showing the Cash Account of the Ranchi, Indian Mental Hospital,

1				2	3	4	5
Name of Asylum.				Receipts.			
				Received from Treasury.	Received from paying patients.	Value of stores received from the Manufacturing Department less cost of raw materials.	Book receipts, i.e., the total of expenditure entered in columns 16, 20 and 21.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Indian Mental Hospital, Kanke (Ranchi).	1935	...	...	3,92,345 11 9	24,164 4 2	29,664 0 0	47,182 12 3
	1934	...	...	3,95,183 2 3	21,156 4 0	25,946 10 4	49,763 12 3
	1933	...	...	4,07,865 2 9	22,078 8 0	23,629 0 5	52,078 14 6

1				13	14	15	16	17	18
Name of Asylum.				Charges—concl'd.					
				Contingencies.			Remitted to Treasury on account of paying patients, etc.	Miscellaneous items.	Total of columns 8—17.
				Contingencies proper.	Repairs and maintenance.	Rates and taxes.			
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Indian Mental Hospital, Kanke (Ranchi).	1935	...	...	64,911 8 6	...	1,085 0 0	24,164 4 2	2,008 12 6	4,48,182 12 5
	1934	...	...	65,084 6 10	...	2,020 0 0	21,156 4 0	2,571 10 3	4,44,859 10 10
	1933	...	...	65,593 5 1	...	240 0 0	22,078 8 0	1,933 2 6	4,55,505 13 8

VIII.

Kanke, for the year 1935, and the two previous years.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Charges.						
Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Establishment.		Diet.	Clothing and bedding.	Bazar medicines.
		Establishment proper.	Superintendence.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,008 12 6	4,95,365 8 8	1,52,780 11 0	24,126 14 0	1,57,213 1 3	21,586 8 0	306 1 0
2,571 10 3	4,94,623 7 1	1,49,302 9 0	29,365 6 0	1,49,814 0 0	23,766 0 3	1,789 6 6
1,933 2 6	5,07,584 12 2	1,47,515 14 0	30,724 1 0	1,59,438 5 9	26,664 1 1	1,315 8 3

19	20	21	22	23
----	----	----	----	----

Book charges.			Total of columns 18—21.	Remarks.
Charges on account of work done by the Public Works Department.	Cost of printed forms and stationery.	Cost of English stores, medicines, etc.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
43,510 11 9	937 15 6	2,725 1 0	4,95,365 8 8	
45,614 2 0	781 10 3	3,338 0 0	4,94,623 7 1	
46,960 6 6	687 10 0	4,430 14 0	5,07,584 12 2	

STATEMENT

Showing Receipts and Expenditure on account of manufactures in the previous

Name of Asylum.				Mean population.			Cash paid into Treasury for articles sold.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
1				2			3
							Rs. a. p.
Indian Mental Hospital, Kanke (Ranchi).	1935	...	...	1047.38	241.14	1288.52	1,563 5 0
	1934	...	..	1048.51	238.36	1286.87	1,698 13 0
	1933	...	...	1047.12	240.44	1287.56	1,380 15 0

Name of Asylum.				Debits—continued.			
				Value of raw materials in store on 1st January.	Value of plant and machinery in store on 1st January.	Raw materials purchased.	Contingencies of manufacture.
1				10	11	12	13
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Indian Mental Hospital, Kanke (Ranchi).	1935	...	...	7,258 10 0	21,467 0 6	8,348 3 13	...
	1934	...	...	6,695 10 2	23,231 9 0	9,143 11 0	...
	1933	...	...	5,312 2 7	25,602 5 0	11,240 2 3	...

NOTE—(1) The average number of inmates employed during the year on manufactures may be
 (2) The "value" of materials, stores, etc., must be entered at market rates.

IX.

Ranchi Indian Mental Hospital, Kanke, during the year 1935 and the two years.

Credits.					Debits.
Value of manufactured goods made over to Asylum for purposes.	Value of raw materials in store at the end of the year.	Value of manufactured goods in store at the end of the year.	Value of plant and machinery in store at the end of the year.	Total credits.	Value of manufactured goods in store on 1st January.
4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
39,317 2 0	6,053 11 3	1,474 5 9	19,897 10 9	68,116 3 3	3,083 15 6
34,527 5 6	7,258 10 0	3,083 15 6	21,467 0 6	68,035 12 6	10,036 0 3
33,485 11 1	6,695 10 2	10,036 0 3	23,231 9 0	74,829 13 6	9,363 1 6

		Results.		Remarks.		
All other charges.	Total debits.	Excess of credits or profits.	Excess of debits or loss.	Average number employed.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
14	15	16	17	18		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
37 5 6	40,195 2 9	27,921 0 6	...	338	60	398
38 10 9	49,145 9 2	18,890 3 4	...	335	60	395
39 3 0	51,556 14 4	23,272 15 2	...	230	42	272

stated the columns for remarks or in a footnote.

Abstract of Cash Account of the Ranchi Indian Mental Hospital,

Years.	Establishment.		Diet.	
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1935 ...	1,76,907 9 0	137 4 9	1,57,°13 1 3	122 0 2
1934 ...	1,78,657 15 0	138 13 4	1,49,814 0 0	116 6 8
1933 ...	1,78,239 15 0	138 6 11	1,59,438 5 9	123 13 3

Years.	Miscellaneous.		Grand Total.		Charges on account of works done by the Public Works Department.	
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Rs a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1935	4,23,649 12 9	323 12 7	43,519 11 9	33 12 5
1934	4,22,449 12 7	328 4 5	45,644 2 0	35 7 6
1933	4,35,685 1 2	338 6 1	46,960 6 6	36 7 7

MENT A.

Kanke for the year 1935 and the two previous years.

Bedding and clothing.		Medicines.		Contingencies.	
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
21,588 8 0	16 12 1	3,031 2 0	2 5 7	64,911 8 6	50 6 0
23,766 0 3	18 7 6	5,127 6 6	3 15 9	65,084 6 10	50 9 2
26,664 1 1	20 11 4	5,746 6 3	4 7 5	65,596 5 1	50 15 2

Rates and Taxes.		Cost of printing and stationery.		Total expenditure, including all heads of expenditure.	
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,085 0 0	0 13 6	937 15 6	0 11 7	4,69,192 8 0	364 2 1
2,020 0 0	1 9 1	781 10 3	0 9 9	4,70,895 8 10	365 14 9
240 0 0	0 3 0	687 10 0	0 3 6	4,83,573 1 8	375 9 2

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the number of paying patients treated in the (Ranchi) Indian Mental Hospital at Kanke during the year 1935, and the two previous years.

Year.	Remaining on 1st January.			Admitted.			Readmitted.			Total treated.			Discharged and transferred.			Died.			Remaining on the 31st December.			Daily average strength.			Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1935	51	14	65	20	19	30	1	...	1	72	24	96	14	4	18	3	1	4	55	19	74	50.72	16.65	67.37	
1934	49	16	65	14	5	19	0	1	1	6	23	85	10	8	18	2	0	2	51	14	65	46.13	14.91	63.04	
1933	43	17	60	13	8	20	7	4	11	62	19	91	13	12	25	...	1	1	49	16	65	46.62	16.13	62.80	

J. N. J. PACHECO, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.D.
 Superintendent,
 Indian Mental Hospital,
 Kanke (Ranchi).

No. 8829-L. S.-G.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR.

MINISTRY OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

R E S O L U T I O N.

Dated the 25th July 1936.

READ—

The triennial report on the Ranchi Indian Mental Hospital for the years 1933—35.

As in previous years the Indian Mental Hospital at Ranchi continued to serve the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The hospital provides accommodation for 1,014 male and 272 female patients. The 50 additional emergency beds for male patients which were sanctioned by Government in 1929 were in constant demand throughout the triennium under review. In order to relieve the congestion of criminal insanes in several prisons in the provinces, it has been found necessary to further increase the accommodation by 44 additional beds and the matter is under the consideration of Government.

2. The total population of the hospital during the years 1933, 1934 and 1935 was 1,424, 1,409 and 1,428 respectively. The daily average strength of patients was 1287·56, 1286·87 and 1288·52 and the ratio per cent of cases cured to the daily average strength was 6·06, 5·75 and 5·04 respectively during the years 1933, 1934 and 1935. The percentage of deaths to the daily average strength during the year 1935 shows an increase of over 1 per cent against the percentages of the preceding five years, apparently due to the occurrence of a large number of cases of diarrhoea and dysentery in that year. The general physical health of patients has, however, been good throughout the triennium.

3. The daily average strength of criminal patients for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935 was 469·54, 469·81 and 481·34 respectively. This class of patients is treated without any difference from others and enjoy the same liberty and other amenities available to the non-criminal psychotics. Every attempt is made

to teach them some handicraft and some of them are reported to be amongst the best behaved and most industrious patients in the hospital.

The average number of paying patients during the triennium under review was 91 as against 83 of the last triennium. Improved accommodation was provided for the 1st class paying patients. The provision of special accommodation for paying patients is still under consideration.

4. There was only one case of suicide during 1934. One male criminal patient, a *Kabuli*, absconded from the Refractory ward on the night of the 24th November 1935 and is still at large. All attempts to recapture him failed. Those of the staff who were guilty of negligence in the matter, have been punished.

5. Treatment of Hydro-therapy was largely resorted to and as many as 829 cases were treated as against 407 cases in the previous triennium. The care of the teeth of patients has received greater attention since the appointment of a visiting dentist to the hospital from the beginning of 1935. The dentist visits the hospital thrice weekly and during 1935 as many as 1,095 patients, both paying and non-paying, were treated. The occupational therapy department was enlarged during 1935 by the conversion of a large store room into a work shed. A high standard of efficiency was maintained in all sections and many indolent and truant patients were revived to activity. It is satisfactory to note that at the local industrial exhibitions held in 1934 and 1935, exhibits from the occupation department of this hospital and from the garden secured prizes and a silver medal. Gardening and poultry form parts of occupational therapy. The primary object of this work is the uplifting of the physical and mental condition of the patients though the garden serves a materially useful purpose also.

6. The games department showed much progress under the supervision of a game master. The attendance of patients at daily out-door games increased and more new games had to be provided. The two amusement halls were also fully attended by patients each evening for music, indoor games, cinemas and theatricals.

7. The total receipts from all sources amounted in round figures to TRS. 24 in 1933, TRS. 23½ in 1934 and TRS. 26 in 1935 as against TRS. 22 in 1930, TRS. 24 in 1931 and TRS. 25 in 1932. The increase in 1935 was due to better realization from paying patients, larger sales of vegetables and manufactured

articles and car hire. The total expenditure exclusive of the amount received from paying patients and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Trs. 484 in 1933, Trs. 4,71 in 1934 and Trs. 4,69 in 1935 as against Trs. 5,70 in 1930, Trs. 5,17 in 1931 and Trs. 4,80 in 1932 and the average annual cost per patient was Rs. 376 in 1933, Rs. 366 in 1934 and Rs. 364 in 1935 against Rs. 453 in 1930, Rs. 410 in 1931 and Rs. 377 in 1932. The total expenditure in 1935 fell by rupees one lakh as compared with the year 1930 and the average annual cost per patient by about Rs. 100.

8. In 1935, the Government of Bengal deputed one Assistant Surgeon and two sub-assistant surgeons at this hospital to undergo training in psychiatry for a period of two years.

9. Government are pleased to record their sense of appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by the members of the Managing Committee. Their thanks are also due to the distinguished official and non-official visitors for the encouragement which they have given to the patients by their visits and contribution to the donation fund and to the publishers of the newspapers and magazines which were supplied gratis to the patients of the hospital throughout the triennium under review. Government are also pleased to place on record their appreciation of the good work done by Major Dhunjibhoy and during his absence by Dr. Pacheco in efficiently carrying on the administration of the hospital.

By order of the Government of Bihar
(Ministry of Local Self-Government),

V. K. R. MENON,

Offg. Secretary to Government.

